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JUDGE HOLDOM'S INJUNCTION FRENZY.

In connection with the legal and well-conducted strike of the printers a Chicago judge named Holdom has issued one of the most monstrous and tyrannical injunctions known to the most plutocratic of legal sophists. It is for alleged violation of this asinine injunction that Holdom had the impudence to sentence two officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, Messrs. Wright and Bessette, to jail for contempt.

What was the "contempt" of these defendants? As Mr. Wright truthfully said: "It was an utter impossibility to obey the injunction in all its details, because to do so would mean the disbanding of the union."

The injunction violated every fundamental right of citizenship. It prohibited not only peaceable picketing, but any moral suasion whatever, and even any lawful attempt by the printers to induce non-union printers to join the union.

This worse than Russian order was issued in the name of law and equity. Holdom had the hardihood to say in

passing judgment that he was "merely the instrument of the law."

Of what law? Not of any law ever enacted by an American legislature. He was the instrument of law framed in plutocratic offices and clubs, based on shameless perversion of equity principles and violent misconstruction of so-called precedents.

Such "law" no self-respecting "defendant" will obey for a moment. Judicial usurpation and anarchy are not "law," and American labor is too intelligent and courageous to submit to the "law" as laid down by bigoted or ignorant tools of plutocracy.

. . . . . .

In view of the Holdomist absurdities palmed off as "law," it is well to quote here a decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana in one injunction case, where it had been attempted to prevent a whole union from peaceably picketing, persuading employes to join strikers, or otherwise "weaning" them from certain employers. The court refused to enjoin any one who was not a rowdy and disturber of the peace, and used the following language:

"It is generally conceded in this country and in England that workmen, when free from contract obligations, may not only themselves, singly and in combination, cease to work for any employer, but may also, as a means of accomplishing a legitimate purpose, use all lawful and peaceful means to induce others to quit or refuse employment. The law, having granted workmen the right to strike to secure better conditions from their employers, grants them also the use of those means and agencies, not inconsistent with the rights of others, that are necessary to make the strike effective.

"This embraces the right to support their contest by argument, persuasion and such favors and accommodations as they have within their control. The law will not deprive endeavor and energy of their just reward when exercised for a legitimate purpose and in a legitimate manner. So, in a contest between capital and labor, on the one hand, to secure higher wages, and on the other to resist it, argument and persuasion to win support and co-operation from others are proper to either side, provided they are of a character to leave the persons solicited feeling at liberty to comply or not, as they please."

Contrast this position with Holdom's grotesque prohibition against "weaning" employes, urging them to join the printers' union, or offering them work elsewhere.

Holdom imagines, apparently, that non-union men are the slaves, the property of the employer. Only on such a theory can his order be explained at all. It is the duty and right of union labor to show him that he is mistaken. The non-union men are not in a legal sense the chattels of employers, and the union men are not such weak, cowardly simpletons as to mistake Holdomism for law and sense.

There is also another feature of Judge Holdom's injunction proceedings to which reference is necessary. He not only found Messrs. Wright and Bessette guilty of contempt, but he also found the Typographical Union of Chicago guilty of contempt for violation of his silly and wicked injunction.

The union members are engaged in a peaceable, lawful strike to improve their condition. They induced non-union men to quit work by payment of the same money benefits paid to the printers on strike. This was the violation and the "crime" upon which the union was found guilty.

Now, quite apart from the justice or injustice of the injunction, the asininity of Holdom in finding the

union, as such, guilty of contempt must be quite apparent.

What if the union declines to pay the fine of $1,500 imposed upon it by Holdom? Will he send the union to jail?

ADVERTISING TRADES UNIONS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Mike Dolan once said: "It is not what you say, so long as you keep saying it." That may go with some people, but a greater than Mike once remarked: "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." I'd rather take Abraham Lincoln's maxim as a guidepost.

In advertising the trades union your argument must be based upon indisputable facts. These facts are readily obtainable. Sound talking points for organized labor should be furnished every trades unionist by his local or his international, for use among non-unionists. Some "facts in a nutshell," presenting a few clear, telling truths as to why a man should belong to the labor union, printed in attractive form, would be a good investment for most labor unions. You cannot successfully "bluff" many men into seeing things as you see them, or as you think you see them. Did you ever stop to think out the advantages of the trades union, and have you ever attempted to present them in logical form? Try it. If it does nothing else, it will prove to you how much you have been missing by failing to read your trade journal or your labor paper.

"But," somebody may ask, "why advertise the trades union?" For this reason: Whatever else the trades union may be, it is largely a business proposition. The same business sense must be applied to the management of a labor union that is applied to the selling of legitimate life insurance, for instance. Some of you know what that means, because of the methods employed by the agent who persuaded you to take out a policy in his company.

Labor union success does not come unsolicited. It comes because somebody hustles for it. And this hustling should not be limited to the business agent. If he is doing one-half the things that his office demands he is doing twice as much as you think he is.

The advertising agent of the successful business enterprise tries, first of all, to "create an atmosphere" in which he can work. This is done in several ways, and with several purposes in view. He seeks to associate his business with certain familiar objects, so that when one thinks of these objects one immediately thinks of the goods that he wants to sell. The "Rock of Gibraltar," "57 Varieties" and "See That Hump?" each suggests only one thing to the mind of the reader. But if the results of this advertising are to be permanent the reputation of the business must be good.

Trades unionism needs no particular advertising as a fact or as a factor in our social life. It is already quite in evidence. But what is the first impression of the men who have occasion to think of trades unionism? Is it that the trades unionism which he knows about is conspicuous because of lawlessness, of grafting, of unreasonable demands? Or is it because of its influence as a child saver, as a benevolent organization, as a factor for the Americanization of the immigrant, as a force for the bettering of the social, the intellectual and the moral conditions of working people?

All this will count on an occasion when the trades union needs the sympathy of the public. It is the atmosphere which it has been creating. And the character of the sentiment of the public towards the union at such a time will depend largely

upon the reputation or the atmosphere which it has developed.

Advertising is largely an investment from which the advertiser may secure no immediate benefit. The labor union must be content to work for the good will of the people, even though there is nothing to be immediately gained through the propaganda method which may be adopted. In other words, an educational

J. B. CONROY

campaign should be entered upon before the necessity arises for the requesting of public support in a particular controversy. Unreasonable prejudices must be overcome. Common misunderstandings should be eliminated. Bitter antagonism must be shown to be unfair.

It is not the purpose of this article to present an advertising scheme. That must be worked out, each union or each city for itself. I desire simply to point out the necessity of giving trades unionism the widest publicity and the importance of having that publicity of such a character as to invite the non-unionist to become identified with organized labor and to secure intelligent, sympathetic interest of the public at large.

ST. LOUISAN AT HEAD OF THE STATIONARY FIREMEN.

J. B. Conroy, first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and business agent of Local Firemen's Union, No. 6, of St. Louis, will become acting International President in place of Timothy Healy of New York during the absence of the latter in Europe as a member of the subcommittee of twenty-one of the public utilities department of the Civic Federation.

The committee of twenty-one will sail for Europe on May 22. Mr. Conroy will assume the duties of president a month prior to that time, on account of the departure of Mr. Healy in April, a month ahead of the rest of the committee. He will accompany Mr. Healy to Washington today on account of an important meeting of the general executive board of the American Federation of Labor, before which body matters of special interest to the stationary firemen are to be argued.

Mr. Healy was seen yesterday at the Madison Hotel. He said: "The National Civic Federation was organized about five years ago for the purpose of bringing the principles of arbitration to bear upon disputes between employers and large bodies of employes. It has been of considerable value alike to the general public, to workingmen and to the employers.

"On April 6 the full committee will meet in Chicago. Next week we are due to meet in Norwalk, Conn. On arrival in England, late in May, the committee will first meet in London, where the work covering the places to be visited in England, Scotland, France and Germany will be mapped out. It is expected that we

will be in Europe about two months. After our return it should not require more than two months to complete our report.''—Exchange.

COLLIER'S AFTER THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

The action of Governor Folk, of Missouri, in commuting to imprisonment for life the sentence of death passed upon a union man has caused a great deal of newspaper comment. In discussing the incident, Collier's Weekly lays bare some of the methods of the citizens' alliance that would put the ''Black Hand Society'' to shame. The editor of Collier's says:

''Labor and capital should be treated with equal fearlessness by men worthy to hold public office. One of the qualities most admirable in the president is his courage alike before the votes of labor and the dollars of the millionaire. Justice is an official's highest duty, whether to pauper or trust magnate. Some criticism has been made of late on Governor Folk, of Missouri, for his commutation to imprisonment for life of the death sentence passed upon one Bailey for murdering a ''scab,'' and at least one brilliant newspaper, which is always the organ of capital, contrasts Mr. Folk's action unfavorably with that of Governor Hoch, of Kansas, who refused to pardon a man condemned to six months' imprisonment for injury to a ''scab.'' Such a criticism shows how far habitual bias may go. The Hoch case is one of short imprisonment upon unquestioned facts. What resemblance has such a case to that of a man sentenced to death on testimony which later was admitted to have been perjured? Mr. Folk we take to be a brave man, and his own conclusions on the case must appeal to the unbiased mind. 'I believe,' he says, 'that a labor union man should be punished for his crimes just like anybody else, but I do not think it right to hang a man merely because he is a union man, irrespective of the facts. To have yielded to the demands of those who fiendishly clamored for the man's life when the evidence did not, in my opinion, show that he deserved death, would have been inhuman; to have allowed them to quench their thirst for his blood, in order to gratify their wish for an example to be held up to terrorize labor organizations, would have been cowardly. I think a laboring man is entitled to the same rights before the law as any one else—no more and no less. If this man had not been a union labor man, there would have been no one demanding the forfeit of his life, and there would have been no criticisms, attacks and misrepresentation of motives because he was not hanged.'

''As much has been made of the Bailey case, by the extreme enemies of union labor, it is important, in order that justice be done to Mr. Folk, that the facts be understood. The federation of labor did not, as has been charged, make any appeal to the governor in his behalf, or utter any threat that ever reached his ears. Citizens pleaded for the condemned man's life—some of them belonging to unions, some opposed to union labor. Representatives of powerful organizations of capital ask for Bailey's death as a warning to future strikers. Bailey, two other men, and a woman of the town, during the hack-drivers' strike in Kansas City, took a ride in a carriage. When they reached their destination, a dispute arose between the driver and the passengers, with the result that Ferguson, the driver of the carriage, was killed. The only substantial evidence against Bailey was the dying declaration of Ferguson and the evidence of the woman. The case was tried at a time of popular excitement, and was bitterly prosecuted by the employers' association through attorneys employed by them. There was a verdict of murder in the first degree. Afterward, it was learned that Ferguson,

instead of being a peaceable and good citizen, as appeared at the trial, was an ex-convict and wanton desperado. The woman, whose testimony to planned murder principally convicted Bailey, admitted in the presence of a dozen trustworthy witnesses that she had lied. Of the eleven surviving jurors, all, on learning these facts, begged for commutation. Likewise did the prosecuting attorney. On such facts it is that a few hardy friends of capital say that Folk was afraid to execute the law."—International Typographical Journal.

UNIONS UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

A paper devoted to the interests of the employers in a recent article rejoices that "the day of the strike slugger is at an end," and that the fact "that the blackjack as a producer of industrial peace is a thing of the past is being impressed upon the laboring masses more forcibly every day. When an organization, in cold blood, through its representatives, enters into an agreement that calls for felonious assault and which in many cases proves to be murder," the writer goes on to say, "it forfeits all rights to the consideration of decent citizens and does more to retard its own progress than all the forces arrayed against it could possibly do."

We fail to understand why unionists only should be impressed by this tendency toward a more humane method of fighting for a principle. Far be it from us to assert that there has never been any unwarranted violence on the part of striking trade unionists—though even in such cases it has rarely been ascertained to what an extent the strikers had been provoked by injustice and the high-handed attitude of the employers—but that the employers and citizens' alliances, through the strike breakers, were responsible for far more bloodshed than these union men, has been proven again and again. The Colorado mine owners, with the best legal talent at their command, were never able to fasten the responsibility for the Independence explosion upon the union miners, and the Brooklyn car strike, four years ago, presents a similar case.

Only recently, the notorious strike breaker, Patrick Farley, was arrested at Bay City, Mich. He and two of his accomplices were caught, it is said, while in the act of placing obstructions on a railroad track five miles from Bay City in order to derail a car running at high speed and filled with passengers. After his arrest he freely confessed that his men were in the habit of creating disturbances wherever they could, so as to prolong their jobs.

No labor paper at the present time, in the light of the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho—and this is not going into the merits of the case—could take up the subject of trade union violence without making some reference to him. But the question must necessarily be left undiscussed until the later developments of the case bring out the true facts as to whether or not the officials of the Western Federation of Miners were innocent of committing this crime.

Should the writer of the article on union outrages not have more than mere words to prove that labor organizations have been guilty of planning felonious assault and worse? Public opinion is a great factor in determining the outcome of a strike, and it stands to reason that unions, as a whole, will not endorse any action on the part of their members that would lose for them this valuable support.—Bricklayer and Mason.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IS A BLESSING IN EUROPE.

Municipal ownership as usually tried in Europe, particularly in Great Britain, has been a counter attraction to drink, a healthy diversion from vice, and has shown the people a more

excellent way of personal and national life.

The bread of municipal ownership has been cast upon the waters, and has been returned to us, not after many days, but almost immediately.

It has infused the embittered car driver and conductor with a proportionate dignified and civic sense of duty to his neighbors who employ him. The municipal car man has reciprocated his share that municipal ownership has brought to him by greater efficiency, civility and loyalty to his employers, the traveling public.

The poor and lowly it has helped by reducing distances and saving them from physical fatigue, which, rather than endure by living in the suburbs, when they had to walk, they forfeited for the squalid banalities of slumdum.

I know of no section which has lost by municipal ownership in England.

Even the dispossessed and generously compensated shareholders have profited by the great increment of social happiness that public traction has brought to all these cities which had the courage to enter upon it.

The chief contribution that municipal ownership will make in America to State, Federal and civic development will be the extent to which it kills boodle, destroys graft and eliminates from public life and service the petty corruptions that mortify the flesh in the body politic of America, without the cleanliness and the purging of municipal life that can only come from the moral exaltation that communal pride in public property alone brings.

America will be confronted with the greatest problem that ever lay athwart the upward path of a democratic people.

Under municipal ownership there is no one to offer bribes, because there is nothing to sell. The occupation of the thief is gone, because the receiver has disappeared.

Any doubts as to the greater cheapness and efficiency of municipal ownership are disposed of by the incontestable fact that in Great Britain—under municipal ownership—roads are better, the staff more loyal, because more contented, and the amazing cheapness of traction is proved by the fact that the average fare of electric car passengers in London is under two cents, while over fifty millions of people ride as one cent passengers.—John Burns, M. P.

Any beast in the field will give the young of his species an even chance in life, but it takes a man "created in the image of God" to grow fat off the sweat of little children and their mothers, declares the Coast Seamen's Journal.

Mum is the word.—Cervantes.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A right to tread so softly
Beside the couch of pain;
To smooth with gentle fingers
The tangled locks again;
To watch beside the dying
In wee small hours of night,
And breathe a consecrating prayer
When the spirit takes its flight.

A right to cheer the weary
On the battlefield of life;
To give the word of sympathy
Amid the toil and strife;
To lift the burdens gently
From sore and tired hearts,
And never weary of the task
Till gloomy care departs.

A right to be a woman
In truest woman's work—
If life should be a hard one,
No duties ever shirk;
A right to show to others
How strong a woman grows,
When skies are dark and lowering
And life bears not a rose.

A right to love one truly
And to be loved back again,
A right to share his fortunes
Through sunlight and through rain;
A right to be protected
From life's most cruel blights
By manly love and courage—
Sure these are woman's rights.

—Boston Globe.

BOARD OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF BOSTON LOCAL UNIONS.

EDITORIAL

THE joint council of Chicago has appointed a committee for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the next convention, and from reports of Brother Gibbons and his co-workers on the committee it is clearly evident that the delegates will be well cared for.

TIM HEALY, president of the Stationary Firemen's International Union, was a guest of the mayor of Indianapolis at a supper recently given in this city and had the seat opposite David M. Parry, ex-president of the Citizens' Alliance.

When Tim was called upon to make a speech, after the good things were disposed of, the way he laced it into Parry is something that will be remembered for days to come.

EDWARD MURPHY tried hard to have the employers in Chicago force the men back under his control, but they absolutely refused to consider such a proposition or to have anything further to do with Murphy or his crew, with the result that an agreement has been signed with the Master Contractors' Association, of which fact Brothers Coleman and Farrell feel justly proud. This local has six hundred members and is one of the most prosperous organizations of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Exit Murphy.

IT is reported that an ex-International officer who drew salary from the International organization for several years has now formed an ex-official club, which meets in Pat McMahan's woodshed once a week for the purpose of devising ways and means of tearing down the work done by the Teamsters' International Union.

On every occasion where a few disgruntled members spring up they can be found offering words of encouragement to them and in every way

possible endeavoring to make it hard for those who are striving to do something for the teamsters.

We are glad to know that they are meeting with but very little success, and as long as they continue these tactics that the accusations made against them are correct, to-wit—that they were union men because they were officeholders only and just as soon as their salary was cut off their unionism was gone.

BROTHER DANIEL MELLOY is working in St. Louis for a limited time and reports progress in all of the organizations. He is striving hard to reorganize the coal teamsters and get this union up to its former strength and prestige.

THE coal teamsters, of Haverhill, Mass., have won a glorious victory by insisting upon their original demands for nine hours' work a day, and although compelled to strike and remain out of work for three weeks, through their own efforts and the assistance of the organized workers of that city, they are again back at work under union conditions, and the unprincipled strike breakers, who were brought to that city to assist the employers, have been discharged and are now looking for a chance to get in on some other strikers' job elsewhere.

NOW is the time for active work. This is the season when the work of organizing should be pushed vigorously and committees appointed to visit other labor organizations to bring to their attention the necessity for patronizing the teamster.

See that members of our local unions in return patronize trade labels and further the interests of the organized movement in every possible way. Attend the meetings more regularly, take an interest in what your organization is doing and take a more active interest in the affairs of the organization in general.

SOMETIME ago we delegated Brother Albert Young to visit Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of organizing, believing that our membership could be materially increased in that city. He met with some success and as a result one firm, Lutz, Schram & Co., locked out their drivers, some seven or eight in number. They were immediately declared unfair by the Iron City Trades Council and the teamsters organization, and they are now in court after having secured a temporary injunction against T. J. Minihan, our organizer, Local Union No. 311 and the Iron City Trades Council, asking that the organized workers of Pittsburg be restrained from boycotting their products. In other words, they have sought the services of the court to compel our organization to stop advertising the fact that they are unfair to our organization. In their plea to the court they clearly set forth

that they desire to have the patronage of organized labor and do not want to be considered unfair, but have no wish to have any of their employes organized or any act performed by any organizer which would tend to bring about a state of organization which might secure for their employes better conditions.

Under these conditions, injunction or no injunction, it behooves our members to visit their grocers and see to it that they do not handle the goods of Lutz, Schram & Co.

Brother Minihan is keeping up the good work and our organization is thriving in Pittsburg, and the ultimate outcome will be victory, regardless of the efforts of Lutz, Schram & Co. and the aid of the court.

THE boys of Local No. 266, of Gloucester, Mass., had a strike about one year ago. A portion of the employers at that time signed the agreement, while others carried out their intention of operating on an open shop basis. Local Union No. 266 did not get discouraged, however, but continued the agitation in favor of union principles, with the result that we are in receipt of a communication that the strike has at last been settled upon the original terms demanded by our local union, and all firms in that city now operate teams upon a union basis. This shows what determination and push will do when men stick together.

ARE your dues paid for April? If not, why not? Do not allow them to accumulate, as it is this practice which gets men in bad standing and they are then loath to pay up. Make a practice of paying monthly. It is much easier and you will then be in a position to pull out your card and show it to any one without making excuses for not being paid up.

Never allow your secretary to receive your dues unless you receive a monthly due stamp in return as a receipt. Do not forget that your book without a stamp is simply the same as a piece of blank paper—is not recognized as a working card and will not be accepted by other organizations.

IT is evident that a great majority of the operators of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana came to the conference with the intention of bringing on a strike of the coal miners. In a speech before the joint conference of miners and operators in Indianapolis, on Wednesday afternoon, Frank Robbins, of Pittsburg, stated that a strike was to be brought on for the purpose of disposing of their surplus mined coal and make good their promises to certain people interested who demanded the strike. He said the operators were to refuse to concede anything to the miners and thus force them to take a decided stand for that for which they were contending.

The general public cannot and will not support the operators in this position. If the worst comes, and the threat Mr. Hammond, an operator,

made in the conference, that he would close his mine until starvation compelled the miner to return to work, should happen, would it not be wise that some law be enacted by our national legislature which would give the State government the right to operate the mines during the period of suspension by the operators when strikes were brought on for raising the standard price of fuel. Under a law of this kind the government would undoubtedly be in favor of paying the miners a just and reasonable rate of wages and it would do away forever with the possibility of the mine operators taking such stands as they have during the Indianapolis conference.

From the figures produced by the officials of the Miners' Union, the miners earn on an average of one dollar per day for every calendar day of the year. The operators say there is no money in the coal mining business and that they are not making reasonable profits upon their investments. If this be true, that they are not making reasonable profits upon their investments, and the miners earn on an average of one dollar per day, what becomes of the rest? Do the railroads and corporations of the country make more money on the coal disposed of than the operators and miners combined? If so, the sooner the laws which make it a crime for railroads to own and operate mines are enforced, the better.

President Mitchell, during this conference, has clearly proven that the large railroad companies of the country control the output of coal in the bituminous district, and, as Secretary Ryan, of Illinois, aptly put it, use their influence to secure coal at such rates for railroad purposes, that they were compelled to squeeze the general public to make up the deficiency to cover the expense of operating the mines.

The public cannot and will not stand for these tactics longer.

EVERY citizen in this great country must deplore the condition under which ex-Governor Steunenburg of Idaho met his death and will unite with the authorities in saying that the perpetrators of that crime must be brought to justice. The officials of the Western Federation of Miners have been arrested and put in prison charged with the instigation and complicity in the crime. They were arrested in Denver, Colo., and taken to the Idaho penitentiary, the requisition papers being honored by Governor McDonald of Colorado without any opportunity being granted the accused men to offer any defense in their own behalf. Among the guards who accompanied Moyer and Haywood to the Idaho penitentiary was Adjutant General Buckley Wells, who is reported as saying to the representatives of the press, after placing these men in prison, "Now is the time for the accused men to come in and prove their innocence." If the fact of Moyer and Haywood, being, respectively, president and secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, an organization to which ex-Governor Steunenburg on repeated occasions showed his animosity, is the only evidence against these men, and the accused men are to be compelled to prove their innocence without the State being in a position to prove any crime against them, what becomes of our time-honored theory that a man is innocent until proven guilty? We feel that the remark of General Wells was ill-timed and in decided bad taste. and will lead the public to believe that the whole thing is a

trumped up charge for the purpose of throwing discredit upon the Western Federation of Miners and its officials.

Already the United Mine Workers of America have shown their belief that such is the case by the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the defense of the metal mine workers' officials, five thousand of which was appropriated by the Illinois miners in their convention and five thousand by the national organization in the convention in Indianapolis.

Let justice be done and let no man be arrested on unfounded suspicion and expected to do as General Wells says, prove his innocence without one iota of evidence against him.

IN another column of this issue of the magazine we print an article from Collier's Magazine, with comment from the editor of the International Typographical Journal. Collier's Magazine, before consenting to publish such an article, has undoubtedly placed itself in a position to know absolutely that there is a just doubt in the conviction of Brother Bailey, of Kansas City. Such articles only go to prove the oft repeated assertion of organizations, that immediately upon the occasion of a strike of teamsters in any city, that the efforts of the employers' association are made use of to have a scapegoat made of some one of the members.

This is not the only town or the only time they have worked to have an innocent man's life sacrificed in their clamor for greed and determination to deprive the workmen of the right to organize for their own protection.

WE are in receipt of the first copy of Madden's Magazine, an attractive looking publication, which has contributions from leading writers upon the current topics of the day, and it contains a very fair and impartial treatise upon the labor situation and employers liability acts.

From indications it would appear that the management of the magazine seems to be fair in its discussion of the efforts of organized labor to secure better conditions for the working people.

The magazine is owned and managed by Mr. Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general at Washington, who is a member of the Locomotive Firemen's International Union, and despite the fact of his holding such an honored position he still continued his membership in that labor organization. We call the attention of our members to Madden's Magazine and trust that when purchasing any of the monthly publications that they will purchase the one which shows a disposition to be fair to our cause.

EMISSARIES of the Industrial Workers of the World are making the most of the opportunity which has presented itself by the imprisonment of Moyer and Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, to collect money for the purpose of securing proper legal defense for the accused men. This is as it should be. We favor securing and paying for the best legal talent

which can be procured for the defense of these men. We believe that every effort should be made by the organized workers to care for their interest, but we do not believe that the Industrial Workers should use the money contributed by the American Federation of Labor organizations to send out literature and for organizing purposes—not to organize the unorganized workmen but to disrupt the trade union movement. They should use the money for the purpose for which it is being contributed and the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations will contribute loyally and see to it that justice, if possible, is done the accused men, but under no consideration should the money be used for the purpose of tearing down the institutions who have contributed to their assistance.

It is our opinion that all money contributed by the American Federation of Labor organizations, whether national, or local, should be placed in a special fund, in the hands of the treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and paid out by him as necessity warrants and the needs of the Western Federation of Miners makes it necessary to use the funds.

A GOOD running wagon is a recognized necessity to enable a man to keep his team looking as it should and ease the burden of the horses. To have this, there are certain things which must be looked into when purchasing vehicles, and especially those designed for the transportation of heavy loads. Proper care must be given them to preserve the most necessary part of a wagon or truck—the axle. When purchasing wagons, the purchaser should see to it that the wagon is built in such a manner as will enable the wheels to track, i. e., the hind wheels going in exactly the same track made by those in front.

When a new wagon is started out the axle should be looked after almost every day for the first month, and cheap or untried grease should not be used, as it will gum the axle, and when once the axle is heated it forever loses that quality which goes to make up a good running truck.

In the advertising columns of our magazine are to be found the advertisements of several manufacturers of vehicles whose goods are guaranteed and who are known to use only the best quality of steel and material in the manufacture of their vehicles.

WE print herewith an editorial from the Indianapolis News in which the writer endeavors to show that only members of organized labor supported Mr. Hearst in his late campaign for mayor of New York, and that only the organized workmen will support him in a campaign for governor of the State. He contends that clerks, teachers, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, bookkeepers, railroad employes, and men on salaries generally would not support Mr. Hearst in his campaign, for he believes that Hearst stands for principles which that class of people could not endorse.

The editor makes it seem that the assertion which the organized workmen of the country have always maintained, that the cost of living has in-

creased far in excess of the increase of wages, despite the efforts of labor organizations and their supporters, is true.

We cannot, however, agree with that portion of the editorial in which it states that these various classes of clerks, etc., will not support a candidate for governor who espouses the principles for which Mr. Hearst has always stood. It strikes us that this class, who, as a rule, work for very small salaries, know just enough about the inside workings of large corporations to teach them that there is no just reason for the great increase in the cost of living and the like disinclination on the part of the large corporations to increase wages or salaries to meet the demands made upon the pockets of the wage earners and salaried men for the necessities of life.

We feel that it is just this class of people who would rally to the support of a man who is known to be such a champion of people's rights as Mr. Hearst, and we earnestly trust that such a man will be elected in New York and such men elected to public office in all our States. C. P. S.

It is now announced that Mr. William Randolph Hearst does not want the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, and this because he does not choose to be under obligations to any party. The plan is for him to get himself nominated by a convention of his own, which is to meet July 4 next. Mr. Hearst's hope seems to be that he may run ahead of the Democratic candidate, in which case he will set up as a national leader. The New York Sun thinks it sees the collapse of the Hearst movement. It says:

"The ticket is to be nonpartisan and cosmopolitan and inclusive of various creeds. It will be well financed; the hire will be worthy of the laborers. It is an ill wind that blows no man good. There ought to be pickings in that third party movement—if it should ever be started. But there is an air of unreality about these Independence League plans. 'Hearst,' says the personal representative, 'polled 225,000 votes in this city last fall, and he is just as strong up the state as he is here.' The personal representative can not believe it, or the organizing for victory would go on. The gas seems to be leaking out of the Hearst balloon."

It does look that way, and yet is it not a bit too soon to be making such cheerful predictions? Hearst has a considerable following throughout the country. With the growth of socialism there will be many men who will turn to Hearst or to any one else who seems to reflect their views. If, as Mr. Gompers suggests, the union labor element goes directly into politics, it is quite possible that it would be more than satisfied with Hearst—for he has been catering for the workingmen for years in his efforts to build up a support for himself.

There is another factor which it seems to us that the Sun, and the New York papers generally, fail to take sufficiently into account. All over the country there are men that dislike and distrust Hearst, and who have no patience whatever with socialism, who, nevertheless, have been very heavily burdened in the last ten years with high tariff prosperity. Clerks in stores, teachers, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, bookkeepers, railroad employes, and men on salaries generally, know to their sorrow that the cost of living has increased out of all proportion to the increase in their compensation. These people all feel that our present civilization is organized against them—against that middle class which was, and still is, the strength and safety of the nation. Necessities and luxuries alike cost terribly. Food and clothing are high. We are told that the price of shoes is to be raised 50 per cent. Rent is high. Our people sometimes pay more for things made right in their own town than is paid for them in Australia. And yet we maintain a high protective tariff which keeps up these prices. Hides must continue to be taxed in order that the beef trust may make more money. We can not even build up our trade with the Philippines because the sugar and tobacco trust will not permit it. We talk of forcing the railroads to reduce fares to 2 cents a mile, and yet we compel them to pay $28 a ton for steel rails that are sold abroad at a profit for from $18 to $20. Everything is on this inflated scale.

All this means that there is great and growing dissatisfaction with existing conditions. The men with the best reason to be dissatisfied are not making much noise. Indeed, they belong to a rather patient class. But they are dissatisfied, nevertheless. They do not see why they should be taxed to build up giant fortunes, to protect Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, and the rest, and then be forced to sell their labor in a free market and make their purchases in a protected market. We doubt whether Hearst would ap-

peal to many members of this class. For they do not want and will not tolerate revolution; they do not favor any attack on property, and they have no faith whatever in socialism. But they have a good case. The question is whether either of the old parties will give it attention. If not, something is bound to happen sooner or later. For the people to whom the country really belongs will somehow manage to find a way to make it more comfortable for those who own it. They do not ask to be protected themselves, but only that others shall not be protected at their expense. Hearst plainly is not their man, for he stands for many things of which they can not approve.

LUTZ & SCHRAMM COMPANY vs. MINIHAN ET AL. NO. 1127, APRIL TERM, 1906. IN EQUITY.

And now, to wit: March 16, 1906, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., being the time fixed for the hearing of the motion of the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause for a preliminary injunction, the said motion came on to be heard and testimony was partially taken on behalf of the plaintiffs, and the said defendants having requested an adjournment of the hearing of the said motion, after due consideration, the court being satisfied that a cautionary injunction should issue in the said cause until the final hearing of said motion for said preliminary injunction, it is now ordered:

1st. That the further hearing of the said motion for a preliminary injunction be and the same is hereby adjourned until March 21, 1906, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

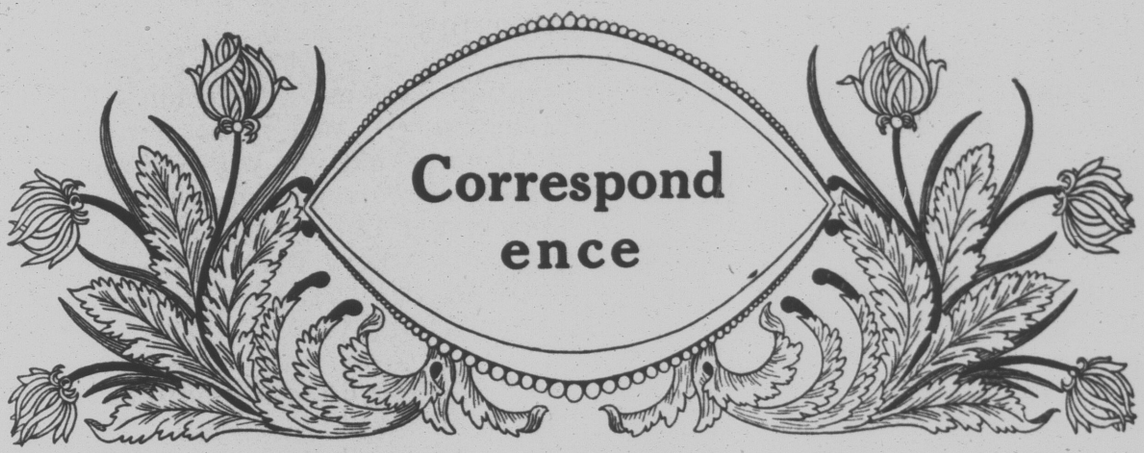
2d. That in the meantime a cautionary injunction shall issue, enjoining and restraining the said defendants and each of them, until the further order of the court, against circulating or causing to be circulated, published or posted, by themselves, their agents or representatives, in any manner whatsoever, any of the circulars, advertisements or publications mentioned and described in the said bill of complaint, and from harrassing or annoying the said complainant in any manner whatsoever in the transaction of its said business, and from boycotting or attempting to boycott the said complainants in their said business in any manner whatsoever.

3d. And the said defendants and each of them, and their representatives and the representatives of any of them, acting directly or indirectly at the instance of said defendants, or any of them, are hereby enjoined and restrained from making or causing to be made any and all manner of publications intended to disturb the business of the said complainant and interfere, prevent or induce any person or persons whatsoever from dealing with the said complainants in, about and for the merchandise manufactured and sold by the said complainants.

PER CURIAM,
JUDGE YOUNG, Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.

The above is a copy of an injunction which the firm of Lutz, Schramm & Co. have obtained against our organization in Pittsburg, Pa. Brother Minihan has worked hard in the interest of our locked-out teamsters in that city and the effect is being felt by Lutz, Schramm & Co., by the reduced sale of their products. They are in the pickle and preserve business and we earnestly request that every central labor union and every local union of teamsters throughout the country take up this matter, visit their grocers and restaurant keepers and impress upon their minds that injunctions do not eat pickles, but that the money earned by wage earners is usually spent for products of that kind, and it is not their intention to purchase goods coming from any firm known as antagonists of organized labor.

Lutz, Schramm & Co. deliberately locked out their teamsters for no reason other than that the men joined one of our local unions. Visit your central body, agitate in favor of the Pittsburg teamsters, have a committee appointed to visit your grocers and others and let it be known throughout the different cities and towns that the firm of Lutz, Schramm & Co. are unfair.



CINCINNATI, OHIO.

March 13, 1906.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am indeed pleased to be able to drop you this note and say that I believe that at last the tables are turning in our favor in this city, and that it looks very much like the amalgamation is going to bring the desired result.

Our meetings are more largely attended than ever before. Members who never could be persuaded to take part in the work before, are now taking hold. We are initiating and reinstating quite a number at every meeting. There is no mushroom growth about it, but I am better pleased because of that, as I have had experience along that line once before, and noted that as the structure was built in a jiffy, she also went to pieces in the same way.

We have cleared ourselves of all indebtedness.

On Saturday last, March 10th, we celebrated with a smoker and a raffle. The raffle was to defray the expenses, which it did and more. The hall was packed, and I never saw the boys enjoy themselves more. And perfect harmony prevailed throughout the evening, which was more than I had really expected to see, and as a financial result I have $55 to turn over to the treasurer on Sunday next, the date of our next meeting.

I am working day and night, but don't care for that if I can see others taking hold, which is bound to bring results if kept up. In brief I will close by saying, we all feel very much encouraged now, and believe Cincinnati will yet give a good account of herself.

With the best wishes for the I. B. of T., not only in Cincinnati, but all over the country, allow me to remain

Fraternally yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET,

Local No. 96.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

March 15, 1906.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind:

Dear Sir and Brother—It becomes my painful duty to chronicle the death of our late esteemed brother, James Farrell, and that at the last meeting of Local No. 458 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Jas. Farrell, be it

Resolved, That we mourn his loss and smypathize with his family in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local No. 458; copy sent to his family, and a copy to our official Magazine for publication.

Fraternally,

W. B. KRITLAND,

CHAS. T. M'NALLY,

Committee on Resolutions.

March 15, 1906.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It becomes

my painful duty to chronicle the death of our late esteemed brother, M. J. Kelley, and that at the last meeting of Local No. 458 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, M. J. Kelley, be it

Resolved, That we mourn his loss and sympathize with his family in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 458; copy sent his family and a copy to our official Magazine for publication.

Fraternally yours,
WM. B. KRITLAND,
CHAS. T. M'NALLY,
Committee on Resolutions.

NEW COMPANY UNFAIR.

A company of New York capitalists has purchased the controlling interests of the Crowell Publishing Co., publishers of "Woman's Home Companion," and continue under the old firm name, "Crowell Pub. Co."

While the new company may employ union labor in New York City, they have shown no disposition to do so in Springfield. Advertisers and newsdealers over the country have been led to believe that the present company has adjusted the differences which exist between Typographical Union and the Crowell Pub. Co. for the past six months, but such is not the case, as the new owners gave the local union to understand that they are well satisfied with present nonunion conditions and are continuing with the force of "scabs" that was turned over to them by the retiring company.

From the foregoing it can be seen that "Woman's Home Companion" remains unfair. The establishment of the eight hour day in the printing industry is mutually advantageous to all classes of labor and your discrimination against "Woman's Home Companion" will mean our success.

Hoping that you will find space for the above article and thanking you for giving publicity to the same, we remain. Very truly yours,

SPRINGFIELD TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 117.

THE FAULT-FINDER.

"You're doing that wrong!" That's his pet exclamation.
His mission in life is, he thinks, to correct;
No matter at all what a man's occupation,
He always finds something to which he'll object.
He sees that your work has some faults of omission,
Commission, or something—too short or too long—
And points out the flaw to your own recognition;
"Why, look, my dear fellow, you're doing that wrong."

His critical forte is a horrible trial,
For sometimes it happens, of course, that he's right;
It's no use at all, though, attempting denial—
It just makes him worse, so it's foolish to fight.
Too broad or too narrow, too big or too little,
Too low or too high, or too weak or too strong;
Too hard or too soft, or too tough or too brittle—
"Why, look, my dear fellow, you're doing that wrong."

The cock of his eye, so confoundedly knowing;
His satisfied air and his opening cough!
The kind condescension he puts on in showing
Just where, to his notion, you're very much "off!"
You never can snub him; you never can chill him;
There's no way to stop his perpetual song.
I think he'd find fault if you started to kill him—
"Why, look, my dear fellow, you're doing that wrong."

—Chicago News.

BUTTERICK'S INJUNCTION KNOCKED FULL OF HOLES.

New York, March 9.—In their fight for a shorter work day the union printers here have won another notable victory—this time in the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

On January 29th, one Gildersleeve, in violation of numerous precedents, affixed his signature and seal to a temporary injunction which all but prevented the officers and members of Typographical Union No. 6 from breathing. This injunction was as sweeping as the attorneys for the Butterick Publishing Company cared to make it. Gildersleeve simply signed it, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

The attorneys for the defendant unions pointed out its outrageous violations of established precedents, and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right of free speech, and Justice Blanchard handed down his decision on March 4.

Justice Blanchard knows the law, and is under no obligation to the pattern trust or any of its directors. In his decision he vacates all paragraphs in Gildersleeve's injunction, save those which restrain the defendant unions from resorting to "threats, force, intimidations or fraud."

In view of the fact that the members of the defendant unions have been fully aware that such measures were a violation of the statute law, and have at no time resorted to their use, the injunction as modified is all that the union printers could reasonably expect.

All the same, Gildersleeve's illegal injunction did for a month have the effect of stopping to a certain extent the boycott on the Butterick publications and patterns.

The Butterick Company evidently is in a bad way. In this aplication for an injunction they admitted severe injury to their business by reason of the boycott. Two of their publications, "The Designer' and "The New Idea Fashion Magazine,' are being offered to new subscribers here at half the regular prices.

Several paragraphs in Justice Blanchard's decision are mighty interesting reading. Regarding picketing, he says:

"The right of the defendants to maintain pickets is well established, provided, however, that such picketing is not accompanied by acts expressing or implying threats, intimidation, coercion or fraud. * * * The defendants are free with these exceptions, however, and within the limits already indicated, to make any requests or give any advice or resort to any persuasion for the purpose of winning support, and in so far as the preliminary injunction is inconsistent herewith it is vacated.

"The defendant local unions, through their representatives, have sought to dissuade customers who are not under contractual obligations, and persons who might otherwise become customers, from purchasing publications and patterns published or print-

ed by the plaintiff. Circulars, letters, placards and posters have emanated from the defendant local unions, containing several innuendoes of possibly libellous character. * * * The court is asked to restrain the further publications of the written and printed matter above mentioned on the ground that it contains innuendoes of a libellous character. Without in any particular restricting the direction above made, restraining dissuasion, amounting to fraud, whether in the form of written or printed publications or otherwise, the court must refuse to restrain the publication of written or printed matter which merely is libellous. A court of equity will not enjoin a libel against property when the plaintiff, by reason of his inability to prove special damages, has no remedy at law. The defendants were within their legal rights in publishing circulars setting forth the circumstances of the strike and requesting their friends to withhold their patronage from the plaintiff."

On the same day the Typothetae asked for an injunction restraining the officers and members of No. 6 from interfering in any way with the "scabs" employed in their composing rooms. Justice Blanchard declined to follow Gildersleeve's example, but did grant an order to show cause why the members of No. 6 should not be restrained from resorting to "threats, force, intimidation or fraud." This order will come up for argument later.

Meanwhile, the fight for the shorter work day goes merrily on. Last week there were 660 members of No. 6 on the relief list. Recruits from the non-union shops are being made daily. The pickets are back on the Butterick job, and the injunction stage of the fight apparently has been passed with safety to the union and to the great discomfiture of the "scab" employers.

Friends of organized labor are particularly "advised and requested" to refrain from patronizing the Butterick publications, which include "The Delineator," "The Designer," and "The New Idea Fashion Magazine," or the Banner, Butterick, La Belle, New Idea, Martha Dean, Standard Home Dressmaker, Metropolitan Fashions and Little Folks Dress Patterns.

"McClure's Magazine," and books or periodicals which bear the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co., also should be avoided.

Members of local unions are requested to inform newsdealers that these publications are on the unfair list, and to give preference to dealers who do not handle them.

Newsdealers and agents who insist on handling these "scab" publications should not be patronized by union men or their friends. Let the "scabs" support the "scabs."

PAUL KENNADAY ON TUBERCULOSIS.

I come to you representing the organized forces for the prevention of tuberculosis, because those forces recognize that in organized labor they have a most potent ally. I believe, also, the privilege of the floor has been extended to me by you gentlemen and by your officers because you recognize that you and the organized forces that you represent are working in perfect harmony.

A word as to the prevalence of tuberculosis, and why we are fighting it, and why we wish your enthusiastic support. I have here some charts which will show you in a graphic way the prevalence of tuberculosis.

You will see from these charts that one-third of all the men who die between the ages of fifteen and forty-four years die of this preventable disease, tuberculosis, or consumption, as it is commonly called. I will particularly call your attention to a list of occupations and the death rate from consumption in each. At the top of the list are marble and stone cutters; next is the cigar makers, and follow-

ing in the order named, plasterers, compositors, printers, etc.

At the foot of the list come bankers, brokers and officials of companies—I suppose that refers to officials of life insurance companies.

In New York City in eight years there were 275 cases of tuberculosis in one block. I suppose the conditions there are but typical of conditions in many other large cities throughout the country. In that city you can go into 360,000 dark interior bedrooms, and you will find air shafts three feet wide, and you will find sweat shops of the most abominable character. You have the power to remedy these conditions. You have done it in the past, and I know you can do it in the future.

Some twenty years ago the real cause of tuberculosis was discovered. Up to that time our fathers had given up as far as consumption was concerned; they thought it was the scourge of an avenging providence, and that was all there was to it. Then a famous German scientist discovered the cause was a small germ, and with that discovery came also the discovery of the means for curing this disease and for preventing it. Briefly, the means for curing this disease and for preventing it are fresh air, good food and not too much work. I take it you can help us directly there. You try to improve shop conditions, you try to give a man an opportunity for a decent living, you try not to have him overworked, and, in so far as you do that, you are helping us.

After the discovery of the cause of tuberculosis and its cure, Dr. Trudeau started his famous sanatorium at Saranac, in New York, and since that time, especially within the past three or four years, there has been a remarkable growth of such sanatoriums in this country. The Printer's Home, at Denver, with which you are familiar, is one of them. And thousands of lives, no doubt, have been saved by these institutions. With the growth of this institutional care of tuberculosis patients has also grown up the fake cures for consumption, the men with special methods of treatment and gases that will kill the bacilli of tuberculosis. Their gases may kill the tuberculosis bacilli, but they will kill the patient also, but not until he has enriched the fake doctor. I regard the educational work of these institutions as one of the most valuable features. Every year they are sending out thousands of people who have had preached to them fresh air, good food and reasonable hours of labor. Patients go from these institutions to their homes and tell their families and fellow workers to open the windows and not be afraid of fresh air, at nights as well as by day, to eat properly, and to be temperate in their habits. It is a well-known fact that intemperance just about trebles the susceptibility of people to tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is not caught as you catch scarlet fever or smallpox; it is caught—if we may use that unscientific term—by a germ from the dried sputum getting into the body, usually getting into the lungs. I suppose we all take these germs into our lungs, but if our bodies are strong and healthy we can resist them. If our bodies are depleted, especially by intemperance, the germ will gain a headway, and death is then almost inevitable, unless the right methods of cure are followed.

The reduction in the tuberculosis death rate that has occurred in the past twenty years has been most remarkable. The reduction has been throughout the country, but especially in New York has it been great. In New York, since 1881, there has been a reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis of forty per cent. That means an annual saving of something like five thousand lives. In twenty-odd years we have reduced the death rate so much that, although New York has almost doubled its population, the actual number of deaths an-

nually is now only about 175 more than it was twenty-five years ago. Though we have the death rate down forty per cent., we can and must reduce it still further, for still we are confronted with this awful fact that 10,000 people died in New York City last year from tuberculosis, a preventable disease, and 30,000 people are sick of this disease in that city today. In the United States 130,000 people died last year from this same preventable disease. It is worth our while to try and combat these conditions and overcome them. Our experience shows that if we will only fight hard enough and fight together, these conditions can be improved even more, and that this "great white plague," this fearful scourge, can in time be done away with.

All this means really the regulation of factory conditions, the regulation of housing and the passage of child-labor laws, laws which shall regulate the work of women as well as men, laws that will give an opportunity to educate the men and women of this country, and, above all and more than laws, the enforcement of laws, especially those laws dealing with the young and with women, because the men can largely look after themselves. You must educate the women, the mothers of the future trade unionists; you must teach them that prevention is worth while; you must teach them, in other words, how to live so as to prevent this disease. I have been living in a tenement for a number of years, and it is with no disrespect to those who labor with their hands that I say this; but the ignorance among the people where I live, of the most fundamental rules of health, is appalling. I sometimes go into my neighbors' apartments and find the air not fit to breathe. They have a fear of the fresh air. If you should go to a sanatorium it might cost you twenty-five dollars a week, but still the treatment there would be very simple—they would give you the greatest possible amount of fresh air and good food. This you can have in your own home. You must educate your fellow members in this regard; you must educate them to get fresh air, good food and decent houses. The keynote of this whole campaign is popular education.

We are seeking an active alliance with the American Federation of Labor. In New York there has been brought about an active alliance between the New York Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which I am secretary, and the Central Federated Union. I shall illustrate the way we go about our work, that when you go home you can do similar work in your cities, if our plans meet with your approval. We obtained the floor at one of the Central Federated Union meetings, an address was made, and the Committee on Sanitation of that body was thereupon instructed to co-operate with our committee. That committee met and appointed me their secretary. We have since that time sent out a great many circulars issued by the Central Federated Union. On the first page of this circular is printed "Don't give consumption to others; don't let others give it to you." The second page has the headline "How to prevent consumption," and this is followed by brief rules. The third page has the headline "How to cure consumption." The last page gives the addresses of dispensaries and clinics for the cure of consumption.

We have distributed these circulars by the tens of thousands in New York City. We have gone before labor unions and addressed them in an informal manner on this subject of the prevention of tuberculosis. We advise against fake cures, and so on. We have not tried to deliver medical lectures in any sense of the term. We have spoken before at least forty local unions in the past year. In many instances we have had to wait an hour and a half or two hours before we

could get a hearing. At such meetings I have often had delegates pat me on the back and say, "Cut it short, old man," and I have cut it short. We recognize that these unions must at times have matters to consider of far more importance to them than tuberculosis. We do not expect the teamsters, for instance, if they have a strike on hand, to drop consideration of that and take up the question of tuberculosis. On the whole, we have met with the most hearty approval and co-operation.

I think you can do in your cities what we have done in New York. This movement is being organized in other cities all over the country. I would advise that trade unions take the initiative and not wait until the tuberculosis committee asks them to co-operate. Take the lead in forming committees, and then ask the doctors to co-operate with you. You gentlemen of organized labor and we of an organized movement for the prevention of tuberculosis have then, I take it, a common purpose, and that is that we all of us wish to improve conditions; we wish to give men an opportunity for decent living; you have the power to enforce your demands.

We know very largely how the cure and prevention of tuberculosis should be brought about. Let us, therefore, get together; let us have the benefit of your power, and let us give you the benefit of such skill as we may have in the medical side of this movement. Much as I want to see sanatoriums started and much as all of us want to see tuberculosis prevented, do not, I beg of you, go off and start sanatoriums and stop there. Build sanatoriums, if you will, but do not be satisfied with that. My own personal advice would be not to start sanatoriums, because the operation and maintenance of these institutions is one of the most difficult things men have ever tried to do. Physicians who have given up their lives to this work are often confused about it. I think, therefore, that it would be unwise for union men, as such, to start too many sanatoriums. If you start just a few here and there, I think, too, that they will not be successful. The man who has consumption does not want to go too far away from his home. He is willing to go a few hundred miles, but he does not care to go thousands of miles. Give your support to those sanatoriums already in existence; give them, perhaps, a certain amount each month for the care of your members.

I don't want to take up any more of the time of the convention. We cannot very well have an argument, because, I take it, we are all agreed that tuberculosis is one of our greatest enemies. You are fighting it in your own way, we are fighting it in our own way, and the question is, how we can best get together. We have come together here now, and we hope we may get together closer by your sending delegates to our tuberculosis exhibition, which is to be held in New York from November 27 to December 9. On November 29 we are to have a special meeting which will consider the relation of organized labor to the prevention of tuberculosis. I come here to extend to you a formal invitation on behalf of the American Tuberculosis Exhibition Committee, to send to our meeting on the 29th, regularly appointed delegates from this body to further consider with us this important subject.—Address before A. F. of L. Convention, November, 1905.

REASONS FOR CONTEMPT.

Want to know why the workingmen of the country have a growing contempt for the courts?

Well, here is a couple of cases, and when you have read them you will know.

A few years ago a poor and friendless young man was arraigned in the United States Court at Omaha on the

charge of robbing the mails. He had held up a star route mail carrier and secured the magnificent sum of two cents. The Federal judge sentenced him to the Federal penitentiary for life.

This is a solemn fact, for the editor of the Wageworker was right there, reported the trial, and heard the sentence inflicted.

Last week Bartlett Richards, a wealthy cattleman of Northwest Nebraska, was arraigned in the same Federal Court at Omaha. He was charged with stealing and using two hundred and twelve thousand acres of government land. He entered a plea of guilty.

Bartlett Richards was fined $500 and sentenced to the custody of the United States marshal for six hours.

The poor devil who got two cents was sent up for life.

The rich man who stole two hundred and twelve thousand acres of land had to visit with the United States marshal for six hours.

The prosecution of the poor man cost the government upwards of $7,000.

A life sentence for the poor man. A six-hour sentence for the rich man.

Do you understand now why the workingmen of the country believe there is one law for the rich and another for the poor?

Does this explain the growing contempt for the courts?—William Maupin, in The Wageworker.

A LESSON FOR WORKINGMEN.

We are going to talk very often to the millions of workingmen that we reach every day about workingmen in politics.

Isn't it a disgrace to the workingmen of America that this should be the only one of the great leading countries in which the workingman's voice is unheard in the making of laws?

Isn't it a shame upon the American workingman that he sits back and lets the foxes of politics and finance count his votes and use them and exercise his powers?

How long are you workingmen going to be the chip with which those that don't work play the game of finance and politics?

How long are you going to be made fools of by parties that throw you a few scraps as scraps are thrown to a dog—or that ignore you altogether?

How long are you going to allow leaders to tell you to keep out of politics because they want to use you themselves in politics?

When are you going to take seriously popular government and the power of the ballot? When are you going to have yourselves and your needs and your wages and your wives and your children represented in Congress, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Legislature, in the Board of Alderman—as capital has its needs and its families represented everywhere from the Supreme Court of the United States down to the dog catcher's office?

We'll tell you a story today that ought to interest every worker and make him resent the theory of the corporation lawyers and political bosses that consider him a mere voting atom to be used and placated with promises and lies.

Read this extract of the career of the youngest labor man elected to the British Parliament in this recent great and magnificent revolt of the working people in Great Britain:

"The youngest labor member of Parliament is, in one respect, the most interesting of them all.

"He represents the type of the future—the workingman with a university training.

"Mr. J. T. Macpherson, who in his thirty-fourth year becomes M. P. for Preston, was sent by the Steel Smelters' Society to Ruskin College, Oxford, to prepare for his career as a labor leader. Before that he had served as a boy at sea, and had learned to

smelt steel in the furnaces of Middlesborough.

"He is now organizing secretary of the British Steel Smelters, Mill Iron and Tinplate Workers, and is one of the principal organizers of the North of England. He is a fluent speaker, and one of the most popular of the labor leaders."

Isn't that calculated to make a worker feel proud of his class, and proud of the intelligence of the unions? Isn't it a fine thing for workingmen unselfishly, loyally and generously to pick out a young man of their own kind and give him a chance?

The youngest man elected by the laborers to Parliament is a man educated by the great labor union movement of Great Britain. What a splendid thought that is! How encouraging and inspiring to workers everywhere.

In England, ever since the House of Commons has existed, they have seen it filled with men educated by Lords, by the very rich. The lucky sons of lucky men have gone to the House of Commons very early, climbing up on the backs of workingmen whose earnings they got.

It was about time that some young workingman should go to that House of Commons and have his say.

In this case the men have united; they have picked out a young man worthy of their confidence; they have educated him, and he has gone into the House to speak for them and represent them with forty-nine other regular every day workingmen.

What kind of men do the laborers elect—the union men and the others in the United States? It is this smart lawyer who knows how to tell them interesting lies. It is that clever employer who thinks he had better go down to Washington to look after his commercial interests.

Workingmen of America, why don't you go to Washington to look after your labor interests?

You send down the agent of the trusts, the agent of the railroads; you send anybody—except the laboring man.

Why? Because you are jealous of one another, for one reason.

And because your leaders, who don't care to come out as politicians and compete openly with the ablest men (and who won't let you do it), tell you to keep out of politics.

Keep your union out of politics, yes.

But as workingmen go into politics, and vote together as the trusts vote together.

Do you think that unions which only talk about wages, and union labels, and fair hours—important as these are—can really change conditions in a country?

Don't you think it ridiculous for you workingmen to sit and talk and plan and then have the judges made by those opposed to you to tell you that what you want is always unconstitutional?

Don't you think it idiotic in a land where you must obey the laws never to have any hand in making those laws?

Don't you know that it is merely child's nonsense they talk to you when they tell you that you ought not to have any class feeling in politics?

Haven't the trusts got class feeling in politics? Haven't they got Thomas F. Ryan's corporation lawyer Root as Secretary of State?

Haven't they got their man Knox in the Senate representing the Steel Trust, after using him as Attorney General?

Haven't they got their man Aldrich, father-in-law of Rockefeller's son, in the Senate representing the Standard Oil—and every other form of rascality?

Did you ever know a law to get through the House of Congress if the railroads and the trusts really didn't want it?

Workingmen, go into politics. Educate yourselves; don't be ashamed or afraid to vote for each other.

If you have a young man of talent, don't make it necessary for him to deny you and leave you and go into some wretched lawyer's office, or make himself the slave of some political boss thief in order to get recognition.

Follow the example of this English labor union. Pick out your best young man. Give him an education, give him encouragement. He will not disappoint you. The statement of the men in the trusts that the American workman isn't fit for anything but a plane or a saw or a shovel is a false statement. The class that gave the nation Lincoln might well give the nation a few congressmen.

Go into politics. The man, labor leader or other, who tells you to keep out will have in most cases a thick neck and a narrow forehead. If he has a thin neck and a large forehead you can be sure that he has also got a pretty good bank account—and that he didn't get it from labor only.—New York Journal.

WHY HE DID NOT ATTEND THE MEETINGS.

Being a selection from 5,000 excuses picked at random from assortments owned, controlled and used by the individuals who go around with a shawl-strap loaded with questions, all of which invariably start with: Why don't the union— The assortment includes most all the truth-twisters known to man, and a few that man, in his most reckless mood, seldom dare use. This is not a part of Lawson's "Frenzied Finance," although it is a part of a "system" equally vicious and unprincipled:

1. Had to work.
2. Was not feeling well.
3. Had another engagement.
4. Thought it was the second and fourth Mondays.
5. Passed by and didn't see any light in the hall.
6. Had a lodge meeting to attend.
7. Had to see a relative off on the train.
8. Was out of town on business.
9. Friend of mine sick; went to see him.
10. Was on duty in place of one of the boys.
11. Went to a wedding.
12. Corns hurt me too bad. Wanted to give my feet a rest.
13. Couldn't find my due book.
14. Told the secretary I wouldn't be there.
15. Don't intend to attend as long as Jim is president.
16. Secretary was too fresh in suspending me.
17. Don't like the way things are run.
18. What's the use? Same old bunch there all the time.
19. Got something else to do besides attending meetings.
20. My wife kicks on me going to meetings.
21. Had a bad cold.
22. Getting my teeth filled.
23. Oh, just because.
24. Putting down carpet at home.
25. Bothered with rheumatism.
26. Had passes for the show.
27. Went to the Owls' smoker.
28. Fire near our house.
29. Bridged (Chicago and elsewhere).
30. Elevator not running; refuse to walk up.
31. Pain in my side.
32. Forgot all about it.
33. Partner overslept himself.
34. Wife not feeling well.
35. Boss out of town.
36. Raffle at the store.
37. Not my night off.
38. Don't care to go.
39. Went to the mixed ale social.
40. Why don't they have meetings in the afternoon?
41. The union is run by a clique.
42. Too cold to go away up there.

43. I sent my dues up; ain't that enough?

44. What do I want to mix up with them ginnies for?

45. Went to a wake.

46. I didn't know you met on Mondays.

47. What's the use?

48. Too hot; ought to get another hall.

49. Too much rag chewing for me.

50. Nothing doing for mine; too busy.

51. I'll be up next meeting.

52. That gang makes me tired.

53. They can get along without me.

Space forbids further comment other than to add that the fellow who uses the word "wife" as a part of his excuse hands over to her for being out late the dope: A special meeting of our union kept me out.—Jere L. Sullivan, in Mixer and Server.

PICKETING AND CLOSED SHOP LAWFUL IN NEW YORK.

The highest court in New York one day last week decided that the right to picket is a personal right which no law can take away from the individual. Peaceful picketing in New York State is lawful.

Judge Holdom, late of England, does not agree with this view. The judge holds that no sort of picketing can be peaceful and picketing is therefore unlawful. And the higher courts of the State of Illinois which have been controlled by corporations and Republican machines, strain every point to sustain Holdom.

A court in New York on yesterday, of equal jurisdiction to that of Holdom's court, decided that the closed shop is lawful.

An organization of workingmen had made a contract with a printing company for a closed shop. The contract was assailed as being unlawful and therefore void.

The court held that a union and the employer could make a contract for a closed shop and that such contract was not against public policy.

Many of the judges in Illinois, both in lower courts and higher courts, are dominated by selfish corporate interests. They are elected after being nominated by those interests. Many of them are elected by the votes of the workingmen. The workingmen are, therefore, not entirely blameless that men of the Holdom sort disgrace the bench in Illinois. When they learn to use the ballot intelligently and learn to co-operate at the ballot box as they do in fighting an injunction we will have a return of judges who hold that every man is equal under the law, no matter whether he be a millionaire or a hairy-breasted ditch digger.—Chicago Examiner.

IT IS THE MOTHER.

From the Christmas number of Our Dumb Animals the following touching incident is clipped:

"We were at a railroad junction one night, waiting a few hours for a train in the waiting room, trying to talk a brown-eyed boy to sleep. Presently a freight train arrived and a beautiful little old woman came in, escorted by a German, and they talked in German, he giving her, evidently a lot of information about the route she was going and telling her about her tickets and baggage check, and occasionally patting her on the arm. At first our United States baby, who did not understand German, was tickled to hear them talk, and he 'snickered' at the peculiar sound of the language that was being spoken. The big man put his hand to the old lady's cheek and said something encouraging, and a tear came to her eye and she looked as happy as a queen. The brown eyes of the boy opened pretty big and his face sobered down from his laugh, and he said:

" 'Papa, it is the mother.'

"We knew it was, but how should a four-year-old sleepy baby that

couldn't understand German, tell that the lady was his mother? We asked him how he knew, and he said:

"'Oh, the big man was so kind to her.'"

It were well if all the mothers of earth might be recognized by this test. This were a grand old world, indeed, were all the big boys and all the little boys, under all circumstances and conditions, kind to "the mother." There are not many, be it said to the credit of our common humanity, who are intentionally unkind. Yet there are those who would scorn an intentional unkindness who are habitually careless and indifferent. Many a mother's heart aches for just such expressions of tenderness and solicitude for her welfare as was shown by this man to his mother. Many a son, who, if the test came, would willingly sacrifice his life if need be for his mother, yet denies her that which would fill her life with happiness. The mothers of earth appreciate the care and solicitude which surrounds them with material comforts, but far more than all this do they appreciate all those nameless expressions of love and of tenderness which are lavished so freely upon them in those far-away days when they called their sons, now grown to manhood, their "baby boys." A boy never grows too large or gets too old in a mother's eye to sit on her lap or to cuddle his head on her shoulder, or to fondle and caress her.

The hunger of the mother heart for these expressions of love from its children is never satisfied. If there are any whose eyes may scan these lines who have their mother still with them, and who have grown careless and indifferent in expressing the love which they feel in their heart for her, let them seek her out at this Christmas season and give her that which will be far dearer in her eyes than any gift that money can purchase. Let them place their strong arms about her bent and feeble form and with her head, silvered o'er with its burden of years, resting on their strong shoulders, let them shower kisses upon her careworn face as in the days of childhood. If this be done, mother's Christmas will be the merriest one in years.

Well has the poet said: "There is none, in all this cold hollow world, no fount of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within a mother's heart."—Horseshoer's Magazine.

SHYING HORSES.

Young horses which are being or have just been broken in are very generally apt to shy more or less at various objects and sights until they have become thoroughly familiar with and used to the road or street, says American Cultivator.

Nor is it in any way surprising that they should shy more or less frequently in these circumstances, seeing that they are unfamiliar with many things they meet. Such natural nervousness gradually but quickly wears off, as a rule, and the shying ceases. No importance need therefore be attached to this form of shying in a young horse, as it is but natural and quite temporary in character only.

There is, however, a right and a wrong way of treating this kind of shying. The right way is to be gentle to the young animal when it shies, to allay its nervousness by speaking to it quietly. If it will not pass an object or shows much fear of it the young horse should be coaxed to it with patience, so that the animal may have the opportunity of familiarizing itself with it and of smelling at it. Once having done this and being convinced that its fears are groundless, the young horse will no longer evince any fear of it and the next time will probably take very little notice of it.

Patience and kindness are all that is needed under these conditions. Unfortunately, but too frequently,

the horses are punished with a whip, jabbed in the mouth with the bit and roughly spoken to, being forced past the object by sheer rough treatment, the result being that the animal's fears are much increased, that its temper is upset and that increased trouble is experienced the next time it shies at something of which it is afraid or which is unfamiliar to it. Such treatment is eminently calculated to spoil the young animal, being apt either to cow it or to rouse its temper and obstinacy. In some cases young horses actually become confirmed and bad shiers in consequence of such wrong and senseless treatment.—Ex.

UNION AUXILIARIES.

In late years it has come to be quite the thing to organize auxiliaries composed of women to national and international trades unions, writes Joseph R. Buchanan in the New York Journal. These auxiliaries have usually been formed during the conventions of the general bodies by wives and daughters who accompanied the delegates to the conventions.

These union auxiliaries are not merely social clubs, nor are they sewing circles and pink tea clubs—they are practical from the word go. In various ways they render valuable assistance to the trades union movement. They are the strongest and most effective supporters of the union label—in fact, without their aid agitation in support of a certain class of labels would be almost fruitless.

Probably there is nothing else which so marks the change in the general estimate of trades unionism as the attitude of women thereto. Few and far between now are the women whose breadwinners are unionists that seek to hide from their acquaintances and the world that fact. The union man's wife holds her head high and looks the world in the face confidently and proudly as she says, "Tom's a member of No. 66, and this household is for the union first, last and all the time."

She understands what the union means. She knows that it enables her to feed and clothe the children properly and send them to school, and she knows that the union has made Tom a better citizen and a more manly man in every sense.

She will wear the union button or badge on Labor Day or at the "tenth annual reception and ball" with as much pride as Mrs. Vanderbilt feels in her diamonds at the horse show.

It was not always so. As this thought comes to me my recollection harks back to a period more than a score of years ago. I see the wives of trades unionists absenting themselves from the meetings of their church societies and social clubs because there is a strike on in the community and their husbands' names are prominent in the newspapers as strike leaders. Dear souls! They were not ashamed. It couldn't be called that—the feelings that made them timid and reluctant to face their acquaintances, a majority of whom had "no use for those ignorant and lawless laborers."

But, though they flinched at times in public, they were loyal and brave at the fireside, where their support meant so much in the present and in the future.

I could relate many incidents that came under my personal observation in those days and which would show the younger women in the auxiliaries how much easier it is now than in those other days to stand up for unionism, but so is it not now so hard as then to be a union man.

But then, as now and now as then, the wives of the workers were and are a potent influence in the trades union movement, and I know of no better way of wielding their influence than through avenues provided by trades union auxiliaries.

AN ACCOMMODATING WITNESS.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him ill," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer. "Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir," roared the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the court make the——"

"I have, yer Worship," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer. "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy of two feet long and a man of five feet ten."

"Your Honor——"

"It's a fact yer Worship; I'm under oath," persisted the witness.

The lawyer placed his hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table, and said:

"Will you tell the court what you know about this case?"

"That ain't his name," replied the witness.

"What ain't his name?"

"Case."

"Who said it was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this case. His name's Jones."

"Your Worship,' howled the lawyer, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the magistrate, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Great Scott! hain't I been doin' it? Let him fire away. I'm all ready."

'Then,' said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and the prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promptly responded the witness.

"What! Weren't you summoned here as a friend?"

"No, sir. I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever Friends. He's an old-time Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

'Stand down!" yelled the lawyer in disgust.

"Hey?"

"Stand down!"

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up——"

"Constable, remove the man from the box."

Witness retires muttering: "Well, if he ain't the thick-headest lawyer I ever laid eyes on!"—Galveston Tribune.

There is no love lost between us.—Cervantes.

GOOD WORDS.

When you meet a man that's blue
There's one thing that you should do—
Slap him on the back and say:
"Better luck another day!"
Cheer him up and make him smile—
Don't keep "knocking" all the while
Good words come amazing cheap.
Use them—for they help a heap.

When you see a man in woe
Slap his back and say "Hello!"
If he's down upon his luck,
Cheer him up and give him pluck.
Laugh and grab him by the hand
And then boost to beat the band.
Good words won't cost you a dime,
And they'll help him every time.

When you see a man knocked out,
Stop and ask him what it's about;
Help him to his feet, and then
Urge the man to try again.
Fill his heart with "plucky dope"—
Equal parts of cheer and hope.
Good words help a man along
When he's up against it strong.

If you can't find one good word
Then do not let your voice be heard.
Better live in silence than
"Knock" against your fellow-man.
Speak good words or none at all;
Help your fellows if they fall.
Good words help along the way—
Therefore say a few to-day.

—Exchange.